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AUSTRIAN INFORMATION wishes to remind its readers that the new address of its editorial offices is: Information Department, Austrian Consulate General, 509 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Telephone: MU 7-4776. Comments, suggestions and requests for information sent to Dr. Martin Fuchs at the above address will be given our prompt attention.

DR. GRUBER IN PARIS. Attending the meeting of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation in Paris during the second and third weeks of October, Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Karl Gruber met with high UN officials and leading international statesmen now assembled in the French capital, among them Secretary of State Marshall, Mr. John Foster Dulles, Ambassador Averell Harriman, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman, Belgium's Prime Minister Henry Spaak, Mr. Bevin's Special Envoy Frank Roberts, and British Ambassador Sir Oliver Harvey. During these conversations a series of problems of particular interest to Austria were discussed; among these, semi-official sources mentioned the negotiations for an Austrian Treaty and the admission of Austria into the United Nations.

At a press conference held in Paris on October 12, Dr. Gruber, according to the "Wiener Zeitung", recalled that the Four Power negotiations for an Austrian Treaty had been suspended at the beginning of May of this year because of the continued support given by the Soviet Union to Yugoslavia's territorial claims against Austria. Following the suspension of the Treaty talks, Dr. Gruber disclosed, the Austrian Federal Government had addressed a note to Moscow asking for clarification of Russia's position with regard to the Carinthian border. Up to this day, the note has not been answered. Among the few points which still remain unsettled and thus delay the conclusion of an Austrian Treaty, the problem of Yugoslavia's territorial claims is the only question of principle on which the Austrian Government, bound by a unanimous decision of Austria's Parliament, cannot make any concessions. Dr. Gruber also denied the rumors spread in some quarters according to which an early withdrawal of all occupation troops from Austria is being opposed by the Western Powers. The Western Powers, Dr. Gruber stated, are only opposed to useless talks and meetings. Austria herself is very much interested in an early conclusion of the Treaty negotiations but, for the time being, the conditions for a successful resumption of such conversations seem still to be lacking. Dr. Gruber added that Austria's admission into the United Nations was equally dependent upon Russia's attitude.

Speaking at a People's Party meeting in Lienz in the Eastern Tyrol, Federal Chancellor Leopold Figl once more stressed the fact that the withdrawal of all occupation troops from Austria would in no way imperil the remarkable political stability now prevailing throughout the country. The two major political parties forming the present coalition government are supported by approximately 95% of the population. During these last few years the Austrian people have given ample proof of political maturity. Moreover, Austria, by virtue of repeated pledges made by the Great Powers, is entitled to regain her full freedom. Greater respect for the rights of smaller nations, the Chancellor said, would certainly contribute to an improvement in the present international atmosphere.

AUSTRIAN LABOR REPRESENTATIVES RECEIVED BY MR. MARSHALL. A delegation of Austrian trade unionists led by Mr. Johann Boehm, President of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions, in Paris for a Conference of trade union leaders of the ECA countries, was received by Secretary of State Marshall, Ambassador Harriman and other leading personalities.

Back in Vienna, President Boehm expressed his conviction that the ERP program constitutes far more than a series of government measures,

and that it is being supported by the American people as a whole despite substantial sacrifices imposed on the American taxpayer. American Labor Unions are intensely interested in taking an active part in every single phase of the ERP program. Austria's Trade Unions, Mr. Boehm declared, in keeping with their long standing policy will continue to work for an ever-increasing measure of European economic cooperation and integration.

ANNIVERSARY OF CARINTHIAN PLEBISCITE. On October 10 all political parties and groups of Carinthia participated in a solemn commemoration of the 28th Anniversary of the plebiscite held in 1920, when the population by an overwhelming majority declared their allegiance to the Austrian Republic. On the occasion of the ceremony, Governor Wedenigg re-affirmed the unshakable opposition of the Carinthian people to any modification of the present border. He voiced the hope that, by dropping her unjustified territorial claims against Austria, Yugoslavia will clear the way for a complete reconciliation and lasting good neighbor relations between the two countries.

FOURTH PARTY BARRED IN AUSTRIA. At a meeting of the Allied Council for Austria held in Vienna on October 14, the 3 Western Powers refused to legalize the establishment of a fourth political party in Austria. Against bitter opposition by Soviet High Commissioner Col. Gen. Vladimir Kurasov, they rejected the bid of the "Democratic Union" headed by Mr. Richard Wolf, an officer of the German army during the war, who is known to have had extensive discussions with Soviet representatives in Vienna in recent weeks.

In 1946, the Western Powers supported the legalizing of all parties that were anti-Nazi and stood for an independent and democratic Austria. At that time the Soviet Union alone opposed a multiplicity of parties, advocating the retention of the present system of 3 legalized parties - the People's Party, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party.

The three-party system, however, developed into what amounts practically to a two party system composed of the People's Party and the Socialist group, with the Communists constituting only a tiny minority of 4 deputies in the Parliament (out of a total of 165 deputies).

Austrian as well as foreign observers have attributed the remarkable political stability of Austria to this more or less accidental creation of a two party system that is not dependent on the uncertain coalition of a multiplicity of political groups.

Expressing the view of the People's Party at a meeting recently held in Murau, Styria, Secretary of State for the Interior Ferdinand Graf remarked that the creation of splinter groups would not benefit the Austrian people as a whole, but would serve the purposes only of those who try to transform a peaceful and democratic Austria into a totalitarian "people's democracy".

PURGE OF SOVIET BUSINESS OFFICIALS. The "Arbeiter-Zeitung" reports a new wave of arrests among leading officials of USIA, the Soviet-operated business concerns in Austria. As outstanding victims of this most recent purge the Viennese Socialist organ mentions Dr. Fedotjev, Head of the Legal Division of USIA, and Director Utkin, Chief of the Division of Light Metals. The "Arbeiter-Zeitung" notes that for some time now all leading officials of USIA plants have been confined to the Soviet zone of Vienna, and are forbidden to be away from their homes for periods of more than 24 hours.

MEASURES AGAINST RECRUDESCENCE OF NAZISM. The so-called "Constitutional Union" (Verband der Verfassungstreuen), used as a cover by notorious anti-democratic and neo-Nazi elements, was dissolved by the Federal Minister of the Interior at the end of September.

The "Alpenlaendische Heimatruf" (Alpine Home Journal), a weekly newspaper published by this association in Graz, was suppressed by the Allied Commission for Austria on October 8 after several issues of the publication had been confiscated by Austrian authorities.

Explaining these measures at a public meeting in Vienna, Mr. Oskar Helmer, Federal Minister of the Interior, said: "Our laws are strong enough to protect the Republic. We are democrats, and for that very reason we will defend ourselves against all those who try to undermine our democratic institutions by abusing democratic methods. We are well aware of our responsibilities, and will do whatever is necessary and reasonable in order to protect our country against any form of dictatorship."

TRIAL AGAINST NEO-NAZIS. Ten persons, convicted of participation in a conspiracy to revive Nazi organizations in Austria, were sentenced by the people's tribunal of Graz to prison terms ranging from 2 to 15 years. Several of the defendants admitted having instigated a series of common burglaries in order to finance the reorganization of Nazi groups in Styria. The leaders of these conspiracies, Theodor Soucek and Dr. Roesner, had been condemned to death at a previous trial.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST FORMER NAZIS. According to the newspaper "Neues Oesterreich", legal proceedings against approximately 1500 war criminals and former Nazis are still pending before the people's tribunal in Vienna. In spite of a severe shortage of judges it is hoped that these 1500 cases will be disposed of by the end of 1948.

Since the introduction of the people's tribunals in the summer of 1945, through October 31, 1948, 7282 trials have been held against former Nazis. Among prominent Nazi leaders still to be tried, "Neues Oesterreich" mentions the former Minister of Justice and brother-in-law of Goering, Dr. Hueber; the commander of the ill-famed Austrian legion, Reschny; and the former Nazi district leader Tavs, instigator of a conspiracy against the independent Austrian state in 1937-38.

FORMER NAZI OFFICIALS SENTENCED. The former Nazi Mayor of Vienna, Hans Blaschke, and former Nazi Councilman Rentmeister, have been found guilty of charges of treason by a Vienna tribunal, and each sentenced to imprisonment for six years. Their fortunes have been confiscated. As representative of the Nazi Party in the Vienna Housing Office during the occupation, Rentmeister was responsible for the mass eviction of non-Aryan tenants. In Graz (Styria), a high Gestapo official, Willibald Rumpler, has been convicted on several charges of maltreatment of prisoners and given a sentence of 12 years.

RESTITUTION OF NAZI-CONFISCATED PROPERTY. The Ministry of Economic Planning reports that under the first Restitution Law, governing property confiscated by the German state or its official agencies at the time of the occupation, 6426 applications to regain property had been made as of June 30, 1948. Of these, 283 were withdrawn or transferred, 2535 have been settled in favor of the claimant, 573 have been denied, 1783 were still pending, and 1252 were awaiting preliminary approval before being acted on. The second Restitution Law deals with property held by war criminals or Nazi organizations at the time of the liberation and which has been taken over by the Austrian Republic. Under this law 559 claims have been submitted. 19 of these have been withdrawn or transferred, 133 approved, 65 rejected, 235 are pending and 107 are awaiting preliminary action. The third Restitution Law applies to conflicting claims. Unlike the first and second laws, under which claims are handled by administrative action, decisions under the third law are made by Restitution Commissions presided over by a judge. As of June 30, 1948, 13,395 claims had been filed under this law, of which 783 were withdrawn, 445 transferred, 1629 settled by commission decision, 1237 settled by agreement, 828 rejected, while 8473 were awaiting action.

FINISHING OF FOREIGN PRODUCTS IN AUSTRIA. A number of Austrian industries, in order to maintain full-capacity production, specialize in the finishing of semi-manufactured goods from abroad. Even before the war, foreign firms could send their semi-manufactured goods to Austria for further processing (e.g. foreign textiles are bleached, dyed and printed) or to be converted into finished products (e.g. yarns are woven and clothes made from the fabrics). These goods remain the property of the foreign customers whose semi-manufactured goods are turned into finished products of superior quality, and who have the advantage of paying for processing with cheap raw materials or semi-manufactured goods instead of having to pay in foreign exchange. This procedure may be applied to various branches of industry: The chemical industries (e.g. production of salicylic acid from carbolic acid, etc.), the paper industry (import of cellulose, production of paper, paper napkins and stationery, playing cards, etc.), the leather industry (production of shoes, straps, bags, etc. from imported leather), all iron industries (production of enamels, sets of instruments, forks, spoons, knives, locks, apparatus and motors made from imported tin-plates and iron plates) etc.

AUSTRIAN LEATHER PRODUCTS. The Austrian shoe industry has once again attained its prewar level of quality in the production of luxury shoes for export. Capitalizing on the special skills of Austrian shoe

workers, which are best adapted to the manufacture of individual models of a high order of taste and craftsmanship, the industry has specialized in the production of such items for the foreign luxury market. The industry also manufactured several types of heavy shoes for the domestic market exclusively. A home industry of high capacity was developed in certain Alpine valleys, producing the world-famous "Goiserer", a waterproof shoe for sportsmen, mountaineers, and for wear in muddy weather.

Of even greater importance is Austrian production of fancy leather goods. Austrian manufacturers are now offering for sale on world markets beautifully designed and executed handbags for women, briefcases, luggage, camera cases, dressing cases, book covers, leather trimmings, belts and writing cases. The manufacturers state that their products meet the most exacting specifications.

Austrian leather products are comparatively inexpensive, especially in view of the current high cost of leather (7.50 schillings, or $0.75, per square foot), wage scales in the leather industry, and, most of all, the careful workmanship and high standards of taste of the products themselves. The Netherlands, among other countries, have ordered Austrian leather goods worth more than 51.000 Hfl. Similar deals are being negotiated with France.

Today the centers of the leather producing industry are located in Carinthia (Neuner-Works, Knoch-Works) whence special types of leather are exported overseas. The manufacture of shoes is concentrated in Vienna (Aeterna, Del-Ka, Bally), Graz (Humanic), Klagenfurt (Neuner), Koeflach (Styria) and Goisern in Upper Austria (home made mountaineering shoes). Fine leather goods are manufactured by a great number of firms, most of them in Vienna.

Before the war Austrian skins were tanned and manufactured, but leather was also imported from abroad, especially from Great Britain, France and Czechoslovakia. In addition, a lively export trade in first quality cowhide and calf leather was carried on (import in 1947: 1.479 tons, export in 1937: 1.267 tons).

Today virtually unlimited amounts of leather are available for export. The quality of Boxcalf produced in Austria is unexcelled, and all brands of lining leather are again produced in pre-war quality. The Austrian factories produce leather and leather goods particularly from calf, kid and sheep skins imported from abroad. Pigskin, however, particularly the so-called "smooth" pigskin, is still hard to get. Morocco leather may be obtained in all colors and in first-rate quality.

Most of the Austrian leather industry's machines have remained intact, the supply of skilled labor is adequate, workers are being re-trained to make up for the loss of experience in the years of the war.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY. Production in the iron and steel industries increased further in July and August. Pig iron output in August was 56,071 tons, or 173% of pre-war, steel production 60,884 tons, or 112% of the pre-war output. Production of rolling mill products in August reached 32,180 tons, or 90% of pre-war production. Total output of pig iron for the first year of the ERP program is estimated at 700,000 tons, total output of raw steel at 600 - 700,000 tons, and total production of rolling mill products at 410 - 430,000 tons. Rolling mill production is still handicapped by the dismantlement of the mills in Kapfenberg, Ternitz and Krems, and the subsequent shortage of modern rolling facilities. Spokesmen of the iron and steel industries hope that it will be possible to modernize and expand existing rolling equipment under the Marshall plan. During the first 6 months of 1948 exports of iron, steel, and products of the iron and steel industries accounted for 32% of the total value of Austrian exports against 20% - 25% in the pre-war period.

MANNLICHER SPORTING GUNS. Recently the Carinthian arms factories obtained permission to manufacture the well known Mannlicher sporting gun, which will mean a further improvement in Carinthian foreign trade.

COAL OUTPUT. During the first nine months of 1948 coal output in Austria reached 2,581,372 tons, 17.06% more than during the corresponding period of 1947, and 4.45% more than pre-war.

EXPORT OF RAILROAD CARS. The Simmering-Graz-Pauker A.G. has received an order from the German Reichsbahn for the delivery of 1,090 covered freight cars to be shipped to Bizonia. Additional contracts for the

delivery of some 1,500 freight cars before the end of 1949 are now being negotiated. 700 covered freight cars have been ordered by the Austrian railroads, 100 passenger cars (for express trains) by the Turkish railroad administration, and 10 ultra-modern dining cars by the International Sleeping Cars Co.

SILK WORM BREEDING IN AUSTRIA. Since the end of the war Austria has taken great interest in silk worm breeding. In the future it is intended to concentrate on production of surgical silk which would mean not only that all of her own needs would be covered but that a considerable quantity could be exported. Work on a special twisting machine for surgical silk will be started in the fall.

HAND PAINTED DRESSES IN FAST COLORS. At an exhibition recently inaugurated in Vienna on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Textile School, an interesting discovery in the field of textile chemistry was shown for the first time. This concerns newly developed "indigosole" paints which can be used for painting on all materials; their color does not fade either by washing nor when exposed to strong light. Hand-painted fabrics utilizing the new chemical offer striking possibilities to fashion designers, and will undoubtedly soon come to occupy an established position in the textile industry. Indigosole paints are applied with a fine brush to the material, which may be satin, linen, pure silk or cotton. After being dried, the fabric is immersed in a chemical bath to fix the design. The new process renders patterns impervious to the bleaching action of strong light or intensive laundering. These paints were developed during the past year by the Austrian chemist Dr. Berntaller.

TIMBER HOUSES IN EXCHANGE FOR TOBACCO. The Austrian Timber Building Union will in the near future deliver 850 timber houses to Turkey, for which Turkey will compensate Austria with Turkish tobacco.

TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA. The establishment of an Austrian Foreign Trade Office in Buenos Aires aiming at an intensification of commercial exchanges between Austria and several South American countries is now being discussed by leading Austrian business men in the Argentine capital. Austria is to receive cotton, wool, coffee, cocoa, linseed oil and hides for iron and steel products, metal plates, cement, caustic soda, and a number of semi-finished products.

AUTUMN FAIR IN GRAZ (STYRIA). After an interval of 10 years, the Autumn Fair in Graz was again held between October 9 and 17. Handicraft, industrial and agricultural products were exhibited. A special tourist display was held simultaneously at the Industrial Hall at Graz.

THE VIENNA SPRING FAIR, 1949. The Vienna Spring Fair will take place from March 13 to March 20, 1949. The Fair has once more become an institution of unmistakably international character. Of the 2200 exhibitors represented at the recent Autumn Fair, 200 came from foreign countries. The number of foreign visitors has increased in the same proportion.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S APPEAL. Collections for the UN Children's Appeal, organized throughout Austria under the auspices of the Austrian League for the United Nations, have reached a total of $200,000.

DISPLACED PERSONS. A group of 440 Displaced Persons left Salzburg during the first week of October, bound for Argentina. At about the same time a group of 315 Jewish Displaced Persons left the American zone of Austria for Palestine via Marseilles. The first movement of Displaced Persons from Austria to the United States under the new Displaced Persons Bill is expected to begin shortly.

HOUSING PROGRAM OF THE CITY OF VIENNA. Vienna's 1949 housing program calls for the construction of approximately 3000 new apartments to be distributed equally among the various districts of the capital. Each apartment will have a bathroom to be equipped on credit by the Vienna Gas and Electricity Company.

SPECIAL COURSES FOR AMERICAN STUDENTS IN VIENNA. During the forthcoming winter term special evening courses for American students will again be given in English at the University and at the Technical University of Vienna. Among other subjects, this special program will include lectures by outstanding authorities on Psychology, History,

English and American Literature, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. The students of the University of Vienna have established a renting office at 19 Kolingasse, Vienna IX, which will furnish American students with the addresses of Austrian families willing to take boarders. Before the war there existed three special homes for foreign students in Vienna, all of which are located in the US zone and are now being used by the US Army in Austria.

SURPLUS OF COLLEGE GRADUATES. According to a survey recently made by the Austrian Institute for Economic Research, Austria has a total of 57,800 college graduates, among them 8849 doctors and dentists, 791 veterinarians, 1813 pharmacists, 1526 lawyers, 283 notaries, 3875 priests, 32,523 business and technical executives, and 8140 civil servants. The Institute estimates that not more than 1750 new college graduates a year have a chance of gainful employment, while at least 3670 students were graduated from Austrian universities at the close of the last school year. In the years 1945 - 1947 an average of 29,360 students were enrolled at Austrian universities, as compared to 28,159 during the 1919 - 1923 period. Before the war Austria had one college for every 260 inhabitants, or between twice and three times as many as most other European countries.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPOSITION IN VIENNA. At the end of October the Austrian Archaeological Institute will celebrate the 50th Anniversary of its foundation by organizing a special Commemorative Exposition at the University of Vienna. All discoveries and excavations made by the Austrian Institute during the last decades both in Austria and abroad will be shown by appropriate photos, graphs and publications. Plans for liaison with foreign archaeological institutes and societies through the exchange of scientific publications and otherwise will receive special consideration. A special commemorative edition of the Archaeological Yearbook published by the Austrian Institute of Archaeology will be issued on that occasion.

New excavations under the supervision of the Institute aiming at the discovery of important remnants from the Roman period will soon be started in the region of Mauthern-Krems in Lower Austria, and Jois and Winden in the Burgenland.

AUSTRIAN ART TREASURES IN COPENHAGEN. The Austrian Government has accepted an invitation from the Danish National Museum in Copenhagen to exhibit the masterpieces from Vienna's Kunsthistorisches Museum, now on display in Stockholm. The necessary preparations for the transfer of this Austrian exhibit from the Swedish to the Danish capital are being made by the Austrian Ministry of Education.

KOKOSCHKA EXHIBIT. A comprehensive exhibit of paintings and drawings by Oskar Kokoschka is at present being held at the Institute of Contemporary Art in Boston, Mass. The same paintings and drawings will be exhibited at the Duncan Phillips Memorial Gallery in Washington, D.C. during December and January, at the City Art Museum of St. Louis in February and March, at the De Young Memorial Museum in San Francisco during April and May, and in June at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City.

AUSTRIAN MUSIC PUBLISHING BUSINESS. Since the end of the war Vienna has once more become a center of music publishing activities in Europe. Austrian publishers have been especially successful in establishing themselves in certain fields which before 1945 were the special province of the German industry.

Special editions such as manuals for wind instruments, books of musical instruction, and both contemporary and classical books on sacred music, are the special pride of the Austrian publishers. The collection "Oesterreichische Kirchenmusik", published by Doblinger, Vienna, has been greeted with especially great interest in foreign musical circles. Collections of the works of individual composers, so necessary for students of music, are being prepared for publication. A number have already been issued, including a new edition of Beethoven's piano sonata (Universal Edition).

In their enthusiasm, Austrian publishers have been undeterred by the financial risks involved. The extent of such risks may be gathered from the fact that such publications do not begin to show a profit until after a sale of approximately 10,000 copies.

Austrian publishers are maintaining close business relations with practically all civilized nations, and the resulting exchange of information provides the industry with new stimuli and enables them to

find new means of dealing with post-war problems.

The Austrian Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers (Gesellschaft der Autoren, Komponisten und Musikverleger - A.K.M. -), is again functioning and has been approved by the government. The Society's address is 4 Gruenangergasse, Vienna I.

VIENNA BOYS CHOIR BACK IN U.S. For the first time in ten years the "Wiener Saengerknaben" -- the Vienna Choir Boys -- are now on a 10 weeks' coast-to-coast tour of the United States and Canada. A group of 22 boys, accompanied by their Dean, the Rev. Josef Schnitt, and by Dr. Molzer, their conductor, arrived at Idlewild Airport in New York, on October 10. At their first appearances in Boston and at the Mozart Society of New York the boys received an enthusiastic welcome. The Choir, which at one time included Franz Schubert and Josef Haydn among its members, is perhaps the most famous of its kind in the world. The institution of the Vienna Choir Boys, founded by Emperor Maximilian I 450 years ago, managed to survive many political crises, wars and famine. After the invasion of Austria by Germany in 1938 SS troops expelled the Choir Boys from their home in Vienna and Father Schnitt was arrested. Released in the chaotic days toward the end of the war, he made his way through the battle lines in the fight for Vienna and again took possession of the home.

Then the building was claimed by the Communist party at the intercession of the Russian High Command. The Communists took over on the contention that the home had been used as a Nazi barracks. Father Schnitt managed, however, to find temporary quarters in a wing of the old Imperial Palace until the new home was opened last summer.

Boys are selected for the choir at an average age of eight years. They then undergo two years of rigorous training. During this trial period they attend regular classes with school curricula and live together, with voice study composing about half their daily program.

The others, about fifty or so, who have passed the first two years of examination, continue their secondary school educations while they sing sacred music and folk songs and perform in costumed operettas.

After the boys' voices change provision is made for their future. Scholarships are arranged for those interested in further study, or jobs are obtained for those who want them.

On July 7, 1498, Emperor Maximilian ordered the organization of the Vienna Boys Choir for participation in the performance of religious music in the Court Chapel of Vienna. After Maximilian's death the choir was subsidized by other Hapsburgs and its fame spread through Europe.

The first tours, which were sporadic, took place during the early seventeenth Century. Although public concerts were not in vogue at the time, the Vienna Boys Choir was permitted performances outside the chapel "if requested by reputable persons".

AUSTRIA AT THE INTERNATIONAL MUSIC CONTEST IN GENEVA. The young Tyrolean basso Dr. Manfred Jungwirth has been awarded the first prize in the international singing competition at the International Music Contest recently held in Geneva, Switzerland. Several other Austrian singers received silver medals.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. For the first time since the end of the war Austria will be represented at the Women's International Exposition, which celebrates its Silver Jubilee from November 1st through November 7th, 1948 at the 71st Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and 34th Street, New York City. Austrian knitted wear, needle point, tapestries, rhinestones, ceramics, leather goods, wooden boxes, and other products of Austria's famous handicraft industries, will be on display. The Austrian exhibit is organized by Save Austria's Children, Inc. under the auspices of the Austrian Consulate General in New York. At 8.30 p.m. on Friday, November 5th, a musical program will be given at the Armory by well known Austrian artists. Tickets for general admission and for the concert are available at the office of Save Austria's Children, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York City, N. Y.

TOURIST ENTRY REGULATIONS SIMPLIFIED. The Austrian State Tourist Department has announced that visitors who wish to enter Austria after December first can now secure military permits by the purchase of tourist cards, obtainable from travel agents or from the Department. Austria will have 10,000 beds available for winter and 40,000 beds for summer visitors. The new tourist cards will cover periods of one, three or seven days but can be combined into any total number

of days desired. Additional cards can be purchased in Austria. Thus visitors in all present categories can enter and stay as long as they like, with or without previous hotel reservations. They can move freely from place to place and stay where they please, either in hotels or as visitors in private homes. Customs officers at the border will issue to the holders of tourist cards meal coupons which will permit them to go to any hotel or restaurant and buy meals for the same price paid by Austrians. Visitors, however, are guaranteed 4500 calories daily. The cost of tourist cards, payable on purchase, is $1.67 a day, which sum will be refunded in Austria, in Austrian schillings, at any Austrian post-office. The foreign currency derived from the sale of tourist cards will pay for the food the tourist consumes.

Tourists booking inclusive tours through their travel agents will receive cards covering the exact duration of the tour. There will be no charge to the tourist for such cards.

All visitors to Austria, business and emergency travelers included, must buy tourist cards in order to obtain permits. The new system not only provides complete mobility to visitors, who had previously to book and prepay hotel accommodations, but it does away with all questions of classification and abolishes most of the formalities to which the twelve thousand Americans who visited Austria this year were subject.

ABOLITION OF EXIT VISA REQUIREMENTS. As of October 18, it is no longer necessary for Austrian nationals to apply for an exit permit before leaving the United States. Notices to this effect have been sent to all immigration and naturalization authorities on both coasts.

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